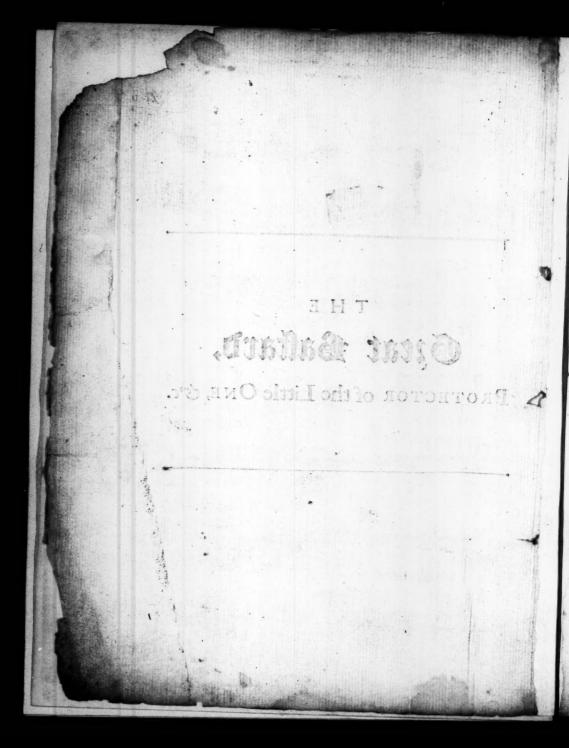


## Gzeat Bastard,

PROTECTOR of the Little ONE, &c.



THE

## Gzeat Bastard.

### PROTECTOR

OF THE

## Little One.

Done out of French.

And for which a PROCLAMATION, with a Reward of 5000 Lewedores, to Difcover the Author, was Publish'd.



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### Gzeat Bastard

Protector of the Little One, &c.

E find in Holy Writ, that in the Jewish Law, it was expresly provided by the Supreme Legislator, That a Bastard should not enter into the Congregation of the Lord, even to the tenth Generation: But it seems the Unhappy Kingdom of France allows the Bastard himself, not only to enter into the Congregation, but to settle himself upon the Throne, and to bear it higher than all the precedeing Kings before him, which had a better right to do it, as being the Offspring of Kings, and not the Sons of the People, the proper term the Roman Law gives to Bastards. We have heard of the Salick Law, in force in that Kingdom, for a great many Ages, by which the Crown of France cannot fall from the Swerd to the Distaff, but till the blessed days of our August Monarch. necon()

narch, we never had the happiness to be acquainted with a Law or Custom, by which that was in the power of a Queen of France, to provide us an Heir to the Crown, without the concurrence of her Husband, and to impose upon us for our King, a Brat of another Man's making. All the Reign of our Invincible Monarch, has been a constant Series of Wonders, but among them all, this is none of the least, That he who was in the opinion of all the World, the Son of a private Gentleman, from his Birth till the end of the Prince of Conde's Wars, has had the good fortune to be ever fince, no less than the Son of Lewis the Thirteenth. After this, let no body call in question the commonly supposed Fable, of the Transmutation of Iphis from a Woman to a Man, fince to be translated from a Bastard, to a Son lawfully begotten, is equally as difficult.

Among a great many other Quarrels, I have with the English Nation, this is one, that they are a People too nice in believing Miracles; and their Haughtiness is such, as they scorn, forsooth, to believe Impossibilities: for albeit they, and all the rest of the World about them, are firmly perswaded, that the little Bable, Prince of Wales, was never of

Queen

Queen Mary's bearing, much less of Kings James's begetting, yet if these Insidels had been as well mannerly credulous, as we in France have been, of the wonderful Transmutation of our Lewis le Grand, they needed not have made all this noise about the little Impostor Infant, but might have comforted themselves in the hopes, that he who was a Spurious Prince of Wales to day, might some years hence, by a new French way of Transubstantiation, become a lawfully begotten King of England. But the mischief of all is, these stiff-necked Hereticks, ever fince they fell off from the Communion of the Holy Church, make bold to call in question all our Miracles; and fuch a one as this would be, I am afraid they would flick at, among others.

Good God! how happy had it been for France, yea, for a great part of the World, that the French had been as great Infidels, upon the point of Miracles, as the Heretick English; and that our Lewis the Fourteenth had been hurl'd out of France, when but Dolphin of Viennois, as the little Mock Prince of Wales has been out of England, when searce well handled into the light? What dismal Tragedies has our French Impostor B 2 caus'd

caus'd in Christendom? How many Cities laid in Ashes, Countries ruined, Families extinguished, and millions of Lives sacrific'd to the

Vanity and Ambition of a Bastard?

The Hugonots of France, of all People in the World, have most reason to be ashamed of their conduct, with relation to this Ungrate Monster, in the time of his Minority, and of the Prince of Conde's Wars : and these People who difown a thousand things in the Catholick Religion, meerly upon the account of their being, in their opinion, irreconcilable to Reason, did strangely contradict, not only common Fame, but even Reason it self, in being brought to think, that it was poffible that Lewis the Fourteenth should be the true Son of Lewis the Thirteenth, after near half a Jubilee of Years past in Marriage betwixt him and Anne of Austria, his Queen, without the least hope of Issue, with all the concurring figns of a natural Impotency upon his side. But these Gentlemen have paid dear enough for their opinions, and have had fufficient time and occasion to read their past Folly, in their present Affliction, and to call to mind with regret, their unaccountable Madness in affifting him to re-ascend the Throne of France, whom almost the whole Nation

Nation, the Princes of the Blood, and the Parliament of Paris had combin'd together to tumble down, and had certainly done it, if the Hugonots had not turn'd the Scale. Thefe poor Hugonots have had so many sad occasions fince, to repent their fault, that I confess it's fcarce generous to upbraid the miserable with the follies they cannot now amend, and which has brought upon them fo many misfortunes. And yet I must beg leave to tell them, That as their Zeal to Lewis the 14th's unjust Interest, was the original cause, in my opinion of Heaven's thus afflicting them by his Hands; fo it was indeed the true Motive that induc'd this Ungrate to ruin them. For thus it was, that he and his Fesuitick Cabal reason'd among themselves; If the Hugonots in the late Prince of Conde's Wars, when the Crown was at Stake were able to turn the Ballance, and to draw Victory and Success to the fide they espous'd, which at that time was ours . By the same parity of Reason, if the same Hugonots shall at any time hereafter be induc'd to joyn against us, and to take our Enemies part, they will without all doubt turn the Scale on the other side, and prove as dangerous Enemies as formerly they were Friends; and thence by a Diabolical way of Reasoning, it was concluded

cluded that it was the true Interest of the Crown, that the Hugonots should be utterly

destroyed.

By the way, I must, tho contrary to my inclination, do a piece of Justice to Lewis the 14th, in Vindicating him from a common afpersion cast upon him by the Hugonots, and it's this: Over and above the foulest Ingratitude imaginable, (in which Charge I heartily agree with them) he is chargeable with, as to them they will needs load him to the boot, with no less then perjury and breach of Faith, in not observing the famous Edict of Nants, which was granted to them by King Henry the Fourth, and declared by him to be, in all time coming, an irrevocable and fundamental Constitution of the State, which Edict, say they, Lewis the 14th. Swore at his Coronation inviolably to observe. I confess this is a heavy Charge; but to speak no worse of the Devil then he deserves, in my opinion our Lewis le Grand is not chargeable upon that score, as not being bound to the obfervance of that Edict, even tho having fworn it . If we shall consider, that by the express words of the Edict it felf, King Henry obliges Himfelf and his lawful Successors only, that is, those who shall succeed to the Crown of France

France in a lawful descent of Royal Blood. Now I think no man will say, that by this Clause of the Edict, an extraneous person, such as our Interloper Lewis the 14th. is, can be included; and therefore as having none of the Royal Blood of France in his Veins, he cannot be justly charg'd with perjury or breach of Faith, in not observing one Edict, which was declared and meant to oblige only the lawful Successors of King Henry the Fourth.

Here I cannot but relate a Discoarse I had once with one of the Fathers of the Capucian Order; the very day after the Revocation of the Edict of Nants, and which may serve to answer one Objection naturally arising, from what I have faid upon this Head. All Paris was fill'd with the noise of this Affair, and in every corner, both Papist and Protestant was reasoning upon it; among the rest the good Capucian and I would needs turn both Statefmen and Casuists on the Subject. We lost betwixt us, all the Arguments we could fall upon, to vindicate, if poslible, the Kings fo apparently unjust action; and in the end we came to reason, how far the King was oblig'd to the observance of the Edict of Nants, upon the account of his not being indeed the lawful

ful Successor of Henry the 4th. the granter of it But, faid I, Father, tho I should agree, that the King is not oblig'd by that Edict at first, for the reason we have named, yet his Posteriour swearing to observe it, makes him as lyable to the observance of it, as if he were really the true Successor of Henry the 4th. and of the Reyal Blood of France. To this the Capucian returned me a very fatisfactory Answer. Sir, fays he, It feems you are but little acquainted with the Cassuistick Dostrine and Principles of the Jesuits, and have not the happiness to be acquainted with Father le Chese the Kings Confessor, so well as I; and therefore I'le tell you one Evasion, a Wit like his, will soon find out to remove all needless scruples from the Kings mind, arising from his Swearing the Edict of Nants, and its this . The words of the Oath which the King did take at his Coronation was these, And seeing this Edict was declared by King Henry 4th, our Grandfather of Glorious Memory, to be irrevocable, and that his lawful Successors the succeeding Kings of France should frear the same at their Coronation, therefore we do hereby promise and swear faithfully and inviolably to observe the said Edist all the days of our Life-time. Now these being the very words of the Kings Oath, (continues the Capucian) Hew

bow proper and caste was to for the Reverend Fast ther le Chefe, to tell him, Sire, You are not at all obliged by this Outh, because it leans upon, and contains in its very bosom, a Supposition, upon. the removal of which the whole gath to felf does necessarily fall, Viz. Your Majetty's being the Grand child of Henry the 4th; which neither you yourfelf, nor no body elfe does believe. So that if your Majefty has fworn an Oath, wherein there is an express supposition that you are the Grand-child of Henry the 4th, which you are not, the Oath it felf, as leaning on that falle supposition, must necessarily fall with it, and becomes in it felf voids I hope you are wifer, (concludes the Capucin to me) but to think that F. le Chefe might ufe all this freedom with his ignorant bigotted Papil, en flaved to his Direction, especially that he is acquainted with all the Villanies of his Life, and in particular with his criminal Privicies with the Dauphiness. Thus far the Capucin's Discourse and mine; and I must say, upon reflection, I cannot divine an Evalion which Father le Chefe could have fallen upon more plansible, to perfwade his enflav'd Pupil to Revoke the Edict of Nants, than this the Capucin hinted at

But I know the Reader will tell me, What means all this pudder upon a meer Supposition, that Lowis le Grand is a Bastard, without

making is appear, or proving that he is to ! I acknowledge, that of all the Tasks one ever ventured upon, that of proving a Man to be a Baltardinis the hardelt of for when a Woman, designs to bring another then her Husband to her Bed, she uses not to order such and such persons to stand by, that they may bear Testimony of her Crime: and tho fome Women may come the length of Inadvertence on Impudence in being too open in their Amours, yet when they have to do with a Gallant that's concern'd in Honour, and oblig'd by his Cha. ralter, top be more referred in his Pleasures; ics not to be imagin'd, but the will be raught to play her part, if not chaftly, yet cautiously. All the Morld knows that the Cardinals of Richelon and Mazarin, were capable of keeping their own Secrets shand return to be regrated. edat lebeir Amount with our Invincible Monarch's Mother, were hard enough to be congealed, so many are the Spies about the Courts of Princes. That Anne of Austria found a way 19 Provide an Heiri to Lowis the 13th withour putting him to the pains of getting it himself, will appear clearly enough; if we take a view of all

vide an Heir to Lowis the 13th, withour putting him to the pains of getting it himself, will appear clearly enough, if we take a view of all the Circumstances that meet in this Affair, which all taken together, leaves us no room to doubt of that Queen's concern for perpetuating her Husband's Memory at any Cost. Com-

Common Fame was ever lookt upon as a great prefumption of the Fresh of a shine, especially if joined to other concurring Circumfinhass mand never did that praing Goddess extend her voice louder, than in proclaiming to the World, the Spurious Birth of our August Monarch : Time was when the did not whilper it in Corners, but express in publick Rictures, Plays, Farces, and what not? Modesty will not allow me to mention the baudy shapes of these masorts of Bread, call dito this day the Queen's Bread, and the Gardinal's Bread, fold thro Paris, and in most places of France; fo that at that time, one could scarce sit down to eat, but he was put in mind of the Queen's and the Cardinal's Amount Is were in vain to enumerate the thousand part of the Satyrs and Pasquils on this Subject, for a great many Years; each Pen out-wing one anotice, in the Glory of propagating to Posterity, the Love-Passiant of these and Mighty Gurdinal Ministers of State; let this one upon Cardi nal Richelem, affect on his Palace, serve for all:

What means the Ungrate French to hate,
The only the Seport of State? On and Basine M

I What greater Flavour could there the, and both the King, Queen, State, all three;
Than to provide, by his Unwearied Care, (Heur?
The King a Son, the Deen a Husband, and the State in old of the Care of the C

Imporency is one of those Impersections, a Man is most unwilling to take with being that which lummans him, and renders him the second of his own, and the abhorrence of the other Sex: It can only be proved by presumptions; and these are for the most part reducible, either to his indifference for the fair Sex in general, or for his own Wife in particular; the meakness of his Constitution, or his Cohabiting with a Woman of a found Body and proportion a Age, for a considerable time, without basing any Isne by her. All these Presumptions, and some more than perhaps Decency will allow me to name, will be found in Lowis the 13th, the supposed Father of our Angust Monarch:

Man's indifference for the fair Sex, in general, or his own Wife in particular, then when a Man in the heat of his Youth, has a right by Marriage to the Bed of a beautiful and young Princels, has her constantly in his view, and in his power, and yet at the same time, can for some Years together abstain from those Embraces, which Marriage has not only made lawful, but a Duty: and this unwonted coldness in Youth, is the more to be jealous'd, that, previous to the Marriage, the Man did express an eager impatience to enjoy his young Bride; for the subsequent

quent Coldness and Abstinence does clearly infinuate a consciousness of his being mistaken of himself, and that upon tryal he has found his

power not answerable to his will.

Of all this, we have a pretty clear instance in Louis the 13th: Upon his being married by Proxy to Anna of Austria Instanta of Spain, afterwards Mother to our Invincible Monarch, he express the greatest eagerness to enjoy her, and having gone the length of Burdeaux to meet her, his Desires vented themselves in the following Letter, sent her some few days before her Arrival:

#### Madam,

Since I cannot, according to my longing Desire, find My self near you, at your entry into my Kingdom, to put you in possession of the Power I have, and of that entire Affection I have in my Breast to Love and Serve you: I send you Luyenes, one of the most trustiest of my Servants, to Salute you in my Name, and to tell you, that you are expected by me with the greatest impatience, to offer unto you MY SELF: I pray therefore receive him savourably, and believe what he shall tell you, Madam, from your most dear Friend and Servant

: 21 WO J draw or could prevail with a

The strain of this Letter seems to be warm emough, and the word Offer of Himself, is pretty expressive, as coming from a young Bridegroom to a young and beautiful Bride. Now who would have dream'd, but this skirmishing by Letters should have produced a fixt Bartel at meeting But alas! our Youngster having bedded his Queen but for the space of two Hours, rises up from his Nuptial bed too late conscious to himfelf, of his unfitness for the Sports of Venus . And albeit he was in his Queen's company every day for four Years thereafter, his false Defires never led him once again, during all that time, to try a second Rencounter: Yea, it was expected by every-body, he should never have ventured to bed the Queen again, if his Favourite Luyenes had not trickt him into it the very Night of his Sifter's Marriage with the Prince of Piedmont: for Luyenes finding the King in a good jolly humor, and talking more wantonly than ordinary, he grasps him out of his Bed, in his arms, and throwing a Night-gown about him, brings him unexpectedly into the Queen's Bed. It was in deed pretended, that the reason of this four Years Abstinence was for fear the Marriage-bed might hinder the King's growth, and enervate bis frength: And yet it's hard to believe that fuch a politick Consideration could prevail with a Man

Man that had any boiling Blood in his Veins; but every-body will be apt at the first dash, to draw this Consequence from it, that there was more in it of a Winter childress, than usually suits with Youth Management and to a man and add to

From the beginning of the Year 1619, to 1638, King Lowis the 13th continued to cohabit with his Queen: and often in his melancholly Fits, to which he was naturally subject he would complain to his Confidents. That he knew certainly the Queen would have no Children to him. Upon which fell out a remarkable Paffage, that serves mightily to Unriddle some Difficulties in this Affair ! One day at Fontenbleau, the time of his Brother Monsieur's Wars against him, being in a fullen Fit, he began to regrate to some few about him, his misfortune of not having Children of his own body; which he faid was the cause of Monsieur's Insolence against him. and of his Power with the People, as being pre-Sumptive Heir of the Crown. Hereupon some of them began to tell him. That for Reasons of State, it was very fit to procure a Divorce from the Queen and that perhaps another Wife might bring him Children to heir the Grown of France, and put Monfieur besides the Cushion. But Layes nes, who knew the King's Infirmity belt, taking him afide told him with his usual freedom, Sine Unless Marry

Onless you resolve to ruine your self for good and all, let there never be the least mention made in time coming, of a Divorce from the Queen; for if any such thing shall come to her Ears, she will be sure to lay the blame of her Barrenness upon your Majesty; and this every body will believe, and which will render Monsieur's Pretensions insupportable. And indeed it was from this Consideration, that the motion of a Divorce was ever afterwards laid asside, least the Queen should be provoked, to tell out the Truth, and thereby Monsieur's Interest elevated a pin higher than suited with the King's Sasety.

There is another great Presumption of one's Impotency, when a Man evinces himself to be indifferent not only for his own Wife, but for the whole Fair Sex in general: Lowis the 13th gave ample proofs of this sort of Vertue, if it be one; having been never seen to cast one single warm glance at any of the Beauties of the Court, and never heard to utter one expression that could be interpreted amorous.

Of this Indifference of his, for the fair Sex, there is one pretty instance, in an expression he had to Monsieur his Brother, upon the occasion of his marrying the Duke of Lorrain's Daughter, against the King's will: Monsieur having told him, by way of excuse, That he chus'd rather to

Marry

### [17]

Marry at any rate, than to live in Whoredom; and one of the two he faid his Constitution obliged him to do. Brother, replies the King, Tou and I it feems are of different tempers, for I could live all my life without either of them. Here was a modelt, tho untimous confession of his Indifference, if not Impotency; and indeed Monfieur was not wanting to improve it in his Circular Letters, he wrote to his Partifans, a few months

after, upon his retiring to Bruffels.

There is another Story much of the same nature that passed betwixt the King and his Favorite Luyenes, about the Divorce from the Queen, when it was first talkt of: Luyenes told him, That the only way to stop the Queen's mouth in the matter of the Divorce, was for the King to give an evidence, that her Barrenness was not from his fault, by trying to get Children by fome other Women; and hereupon he mention'd one of the handsomest Ladies about Court, as a fit Mistris for him. The King answered coldly, Mais je vous assure Luyenes, je ne songe pas a telles choses: But I assure you, says he, Luyenes, 1 do not think upon these things. And so the Difcourse was dropt.

I shall only name one other instance more of the King's indifference for the fair Sex, because it was fo publick, and had so much of Ralliary in

rigere

it: The King being one day playing at Cards with Mademoselle Ramboulet, it happen'd that the King alledged upon her, the had dropt a Card on design, saying, he would have it, be where it will: The Lady finding the was discover'd, flipt the Card into her breast, saying, Sire, I am affured you will not take it out here: Which was true; for the King gave over any further fearch, when he fee the Card was in her bosom.

A great many attributed this Indifference of the King's for his own Lady, and all other Women, to the meakness of his Constitution; and indeed he was the tenderest and sickliest imaginable, being from his birth weak in his Limbs, and Aftmatick to his dying day. The Duke of Espermon, rallying one day with the King's Physitian, told him, He was afraid the King might over heat himself in the Embraces of a young and beautiful Queen. The Phylitian nodding his head, anfwer'd him, It must be a great heat that will than his Majesties Ice.

But the Lewis the 13th. had been a just Admirer of his own Queen, and of the fair Sex in general, and had neither been branded with Impotency, nor known to be of a meakly Constitution, what a wonderful thing was it, that what a man could not do in the heat of his Touth, he should in the beginning of the autumn of his Age, and that

there

there should be twenty three Tears betwixt their Marriage and the Birth of their first Child? I remember the Poets tell us, that Jupiter, when he was to beget Hercules, was necessitated to make a night three times longer than the ordinary; fodifficult was it even for the Father of the Gods to beget an Heroe: But our Invincible Heroe, Lewis le Grand, required a longer time to be gotten than Hercules, and twenty three Years was time little enough to produce our August Monarch. What a shame was it for Cardinal Richelew to throw away fo much pains to no purpofe. And how easie had it been to have made the King a Father, and the Queen a Mother, in the twentieth part of that time, if he had but understood the new English way of getting and bearing Children? But it feems the Art of impofing Infant Princes was not then brought to that perfection, it has been of late; and Anna of Austria was not so good a Proficient in the Trade, as Mary of Modena. What needed the former have made her felf the talk of all France, for her Inveigues with her two Cardinals? It had been the easiest thing in the World, to make hera Mother, without the trouble of one fingle throw. A close Balifler about the Bed, and a convenient Passage at the head of it, with a wary Midwife, and one or two more trufty Confidents might have done just as well. But

But the Curse of all was, our Lewis the 13th. was neither to be impos'd upon, in fuch an Affair, nor could be brought into the Defign himfelf; His malice to his Brother, the next Heir, tho'at War with him, came not up to that length as to cheat him of the Throne. And tho Lewis the 13th. had been capable of so great a Weakness, or rather Madness, his Brother Monsieur was too much concern'd, to let the Queen impose upon him, one to exclude him from the Crown: During the Queen's bigness, Monsieur had his constant Spies about her, to watch her motions, and to tell him every thing that past. Upon the news of the Queen's being in Labour, Monsieur was not out of the way, but hastens away to her Bed-Chamber; and his Sedulity and Watchfulness was scarce allowable in Modesty; the least circumstance about the Mother and Child, did not escape his prying Curiofity, and the Field of Nature it felf was laid open to his view ; fuch is the misfortune of Princesses, when bearing Children, in prejudice of other Mens rights. Monsieur retiring himself to his Chamber, in a melancholly mood, (as he had good reason) was asked of by Espernon, what he had seen: Alas! says he, I am sure I saw it come out, but who the Devil put it in, I know not.

Queen Mary of Modena took a shorter cut, and

a more modest method of Lying in She would neither allow the Princesses concerned, to search into her Bigness, nor permit any in their Name, to be present at her Labour. The poor Princess of Denmark was hurried away to the Bath, upon the pretence of her health; and the Queen Dowager was not brought in, till the Game was over. And who can blame a modest Italian, to be more reserved in the Secrets of Nature, than a blunt Spaniard? How happy was it for the first, that instead of two Princesses at a distance, the did not meet with a Blustering Duke of Orleance, to peep more narrowly into the Scheme of her Contrivances, and render her and her Plot ridiculous.

But to return to the happy Birth of our Lewis le Grand; it feems all the Endeavours of Cardinal Richelew, to provide an Heir for France, were unsuccessful; whether his Brain and his other Parts were not of a piece, or his pressing Cares of State, joyn'd to some natural Impediment were the cause of it, I cannot tell: But it was reserved for a person of a meaner Condition, tho' of a more robust Constitution, to effectuate, what this Consummate Church man had attempted in vain: Monsieur le Grand, a Gentleman of a countly Genius, was lookt upon as the sit-

test Person to make up the defects of an Impotent King, and a Wearied Favorite-Cardinal. This Carpet Knight was admitted into the Embraces of the Queen, and by her teeming Belly, the found, within a few months, that the had hit upon a fit Stallion to propagate the Royal Family of France, in a brought in, t. sance was well

It's generally thought, this Gentleman was not so much the Queens own choice, as that of Richelems and that this Refin'd Minister perswaded the Queen to entertain Monsieur le Grand for her Gallant, out of a meer Principle of State, as being more likely to make the Queen a Mother, than he himself was : And this is the rather believed, that it is generally known, that immediately after the Queen was found to be with Child, M. le Grand was dismist the Court, upon the honourable pretence of being made Lieutenant-Criminal of Provence; the wily Cardinal fearing his intimacy with the Queen might prejudice him in her favour; and indeed after this Job was done, the Cardinal had no more use for him, as the sequel made it too evident. -11 Pliny rells us a story of the Wolf, Thathe pever tees his Sire; because, says he, he is murdered by the rest of the Wolves, out of envy, that he was preferred by the the Wolf, before them. The fame face had the Father of this Mapacious Creature, tell

Creature, Lewis the 14th. for being noos'd into the Conspiracy of Monsieur de Monmorancy, he was beheaded at Tholouse, by the Cardinal's express Command; who was unwilling the Queen should have an abler Gallant than himself, for the suture.

Gentleman, in being first brought to the Bed of a Queen, and thereafter in having his Head chopt off, meerly that he might not tell Tales, or give any Jealousie to his Rival, in the Queen's favour: Yet I judge him happy in this, that he did not live to see the Monster he had begotten.

There happen'd a memorable Passage at his Death, which was this . Being all along, after his Condemnation, laid afleep with an affurance of a Pardon, even upon the Scaffold, to the end he might not discover any of his Criminal Secrecies with the Queen; at last, being desir'd to lay down his Head for the blow, he came to understand, too late; that he was cheated out of his life; and just when he was beginning to express himself in these words: O! La Vanite d'estre aime d'une fame cruele, &c. 0! the Vanity of being loud by a Woman cruel, and devoted to the villainous Counsels of a Church-man. Here the fatal Axe did put an end to the Sentence, and to his Life together. This

This end had Monsteur le Grand, Father of our August Monarch: And it's but just, his Son should bear the name of Le Grand, not as an Epithet, but as the Sirname of his Father, Le Grand, by way of Epithet, being never his due. And thus was Cardinal Richelew revenged upon him, for being a fitter and abler Gallant to the Queen, than himself, tho at first he was not only the Privado, but the first Incourager of their Amours.

When I am on this Subject, I cannot but mention a Droll fort of Letter, written about that time by Monsieur to the Duke of Lorrain, his Brother-in law, from Bruffels, which was afterwards found among the Duke of Lorrain's Papers taken at St. Michel, which was to this purpose: Your Highness accuses me unjustly, for not obtaining from Monsieur le Grand, when he was with me, a Declaration of his Privicies with the Queen; which you say, would have mightily furthered my Affairs: But, Sir, tho M. le Grand, at some certain times, out of a transport of fury against the Queen, for her Unkindness, as he term'd it, would confess to me the whole Secrets past betwixt the Queen and him; yet the very next moment, he would pass from all he had said, and affirm, that what he spoke formerly, was but in jest. One night, when we were speaking of retiring from Court, I brought him to promife, that he Stould wait

wait on me next morning, to give me an ample Declaration of what I fought of him: but he changed his mind that very night, and told me the next day, that he would do it some other time, when our Affairs were better ripened. Being assonished at this sudden change, I found by enquiry, that the Cardinal had sent for him that very night, and that he was in his Privy-Chamber above an how together; and what past betwint them two I cannot devine, but by the event. Notwithstanding of all this, concludes Monsieur's Letter, I cannot think but this Unfortunate has lest some Declaration in the hands of some of his Friends, which if it could be fallen upon, would mightily conduce to the good of our Affairs, &cc.

In this Letter, we see Monshew afferts plainly, that Monshew le Grand confessed to him his Pribucies with the Quoen and had promised in his angry Pits, to declare them under his hand; tho' I must say, it was not generous on his part, let the Queen's Ingratitude to him be what it will; and it's more than probable, that the taking vent of this Affair, haltned his Ruine. It seems Mudemoselle, who is yet alive, Daughter to Monsheur, was perswaded of the truth of this Intrigue, and that her Father had told her how little right Lowis the 14th, had to the Crown; since a great many Years after, at the Barricado of E

Paris, this Princels went in person to the Bastile, and with her own hand fir'd the first Gun, against the King's Forces, with this expression,

I know of no right he has here.

If likeness be a sign of near relation, never was there two faces liker to one another, than these of our Invincible Monarch and M. le Grand. And I must acknowledge the wisdom of the Queen in causing M. le Visme, her Painter to call in all the Pictures of M. le Grand, that he could possibly get into his hands, when she found her Son betray'd his true Father by his Phisiognomy: For those who have seen both the Originals, will far, there was need of all this caution.

Thus the Cardinal Richlem had the honour of being a Gallant to a Queen, and upon trial of his own want of prolifick quality, had the goodness to provide another better qualified than himself: Notwithstanding of this obligation the Nation has to him I cannot forgive his Infolence in ordering these words to be engraven in capital Letters, upon the Redestal of Lowis the 13th's Statue, in the Palace Royal, Cardinalis Richlieus Coadjutor Suns in omnibus suis negotiis: The Cardinal Richlew his Helper in all his Affairs. As if it had not been enough to have Cuckol'd his Mafter, without erecting him a Statue, meerly to tell the World that he did for your assess As

As Similitude in Faces, is often a fign of a Relation in Bloud, so the likenese of condition, is as often an incentive to Love, and the motive to Friendship. Let no body therefore blame Liewis. the Graat for Patronising the little Prince of Wales; it's but reasonable, the Great Bastard should protect the Little one, and endeavour to fer upon the English Throne, just Such a Greature as is already upon the the Fench one. 1 3 man ) A It's just with our Great Bastard, as with the Fox in the Fable, who had the misfortune to lose his Tail, he would needs perswade his Neighbours to cut off theirs, that thereby he thight hide his own infirmity: It's certain Lewis the 1 4th. would be content that all the Scepters of Christendom were only sway'd by Bustards, that his own Spuriousness might be the less taken notice of. And if it be true, that fome Lawyers affirm of the old Law of Normandy, that by it, Bastards did exclude the lawfully begotten; no body has reason to exclaim against Lewis le Grand his Succession to the Crown of France, since he is a Norman by birth, as born at St. Germain en Lye, the hithermost Town of that Province.

Methinks I hear the little Prince of Wales, or rather his true Parents, exclaiming against me heavily, for calling him so often a Bastard, and

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thus

thus pleading aginft the Injuffice of my Pen: What Devil must inspire a man to call one a Ba stard, that is really begotten in lawful Wedlock and though he had the good fortune to be brought into Queen Mary's Bed, by a skilful Midwife, to be there own'd for her own Son, yet all this makes bim not a Baftard: And pray, who would have refused to lend their Son to be the Heir of three Crowns? I confess there is reason in all this; and I am very inclinable to excuse both the litthe Imposter and his Parents, since few would have refused such an offer, and I oblige my felf, That if ever I happen to be in England, when the Gentleman comes to be King, I shall beg his Pardon for giving him a Name he deferves not.

#### FINIS.

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charles and Parant, call invide season me

